

Concord Conservation Lands

Natural Resources Values

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Introduction

Concord's unique character is captured in the variety of high-value ecological resources, agricultural landscapes, and historic and cultural resources throughout Town. For decades, Concord has valued preservation of open space to preserve natural habitats, promote trail connectivity and passive recreation, and ensure that Concord's long farming tradition continues.

In 1959, in accordance with M.G.L. Chapter 40, Section 8C, the Town of Concord established the Natural Resources Commission for the promotion and development of the Town's natural resources and protection of watershed resources. The Natural Resources Commission first implemented regulations in 1974 to ensure that Town conservation lands and their irreplaceable natural resources are protected now and for future generations; these regulations have been periodically updated to reflect current conditions.

This document evaluates some of Concord's larger and more popular conservation lands through the lens of the natural resources that are present on each of the properties. Deeds and other information, where available, were researched to understand the original intent of the donor that gifted or sold the land to the Town, and the intent of the Town for use of the land to provide a framework of appropriate stewardship for ongoing protection of Concord's conservation lands.

Town Conservation Lands, Rare Species Habitat, and BioMap2 Areas

- Conservation Lands**
- A: Adams Woods
 - B: Annursnac Conservation Land
 - C: Barretts Mill - Finigan Way
 - D: Hapgood Wright Town Forest
 - E: Mattison Field
 - F: Monument Farm
 - G: October Farm Riverfront
 - H: Old Calf Pasture
 - I: Old Rifle Range
 - J: Punkatasset
 - K: Thoreau Birthplace
 - L: West Concord Park
 - M: Westvale - Harrington Park
 - N: White Pond

Legend

- Certified Vernal Pools
- Potential Vernal Pools
- Trails
- Town Conservation Lands
- Core Habitat BioMap2
- Critical Natural Landscape BioMap2
- Estimated Habitats
- Priority Habitats
- Wetlands
- Rivers/Ponds



Definitions¹

Biodiversity: Interconnected webs of plant and animal organisms, habitats, and natural resources are essential to maintaining life on earth. Ecosystems support a different suite of species, and each is connected. Areas of high biodiversity are better able to adapt to gradual and sudden environmental changes. The variety of species and habitats underpins the functioning of the ecosystems on which all organisms depend for water and food, and health and, in the case of humans, for recreation as well. When biodiversity is reduced, ecosystems become less resilient to pressures such as climatic change and disease.

BioMap2: In 2010, the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries & Wildlife's Natural Heritage Program published a statewide BioMap2, showing "core habitats" with a concentration of rare natural communities, animals, and/or plants. BioMap2 lists 16 Massachusetts Endangered Species Act-listed species and 7 Non-listed Species of Conservation Concern in Concord.

Core Habitats in Concord include: three Exemplary or Priority Natural Community Cores; one Forest Core; nine Wetland Cores; twelve Aquatic Cores; and eleven Species of Conservation Concern (eight birds, one reptile, three amphibians, four insects, three mussels, and ten plants). Critical Natural Landscapes include one landscape block, four wetland core buffers, and nine aquatic core buffers.

Core Habitat: Core Habitat identifies key areas that are critical for the long-term persistence of rare species and other Species of Conservation Concern, as well as a wide diversity of natural communities and intact ecosystems. Protection of Core Habitats will contribute to the conservation of specific elements of biodiversity.

Aquatic Core: To delineate integrated and functional ecosystems for fish species and other aquatic Species of Conservation Concern, beyond the species and exemplary habitats described above, BioMap2 identified intact river corridors within which important physical and ecological processes of the river or stream occur.

Forest Core: In BioMap2, Core Habitat includes the best examples of large, intact forests that are least impacted by roads and development, providing critical habitat for numerous woodland species. For example, the

¹ Sources: 2012 BioMap2, Concord Town Report, Prepared by the Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program and The Nature Conservancy
2010 BioMap2, Conserving the Biodiversity in a Changing World, Prepared by the Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program and The Nature Conservancy
Massachusetts Endangered Species Act Regulations, CMR 321 10.00

interior forest habitat defined by Forest Cores supports many bird species sensitive to the impacts of roads and development, such as the Black-throated Green Warbler, and helps maintain ecological processes found only in unfragmented forest patches.

Priority Natural Community: Natural communities are defined as interacting assemblages of plant and animal species that share a common environment and occur together repeatedly on the landscape. Conservation priority was given to types of natural communities with limited distribution— regionally or globally—and to the best examples documented of more common types such as old-growth tracts of widespread forest types. These uncommon and exemplary natural communities were inventoried in the field and mapped using aerial photograph interpretation. Conservation of these areas will support the persistence of characteristic common as well as rare species within Massachusetts.

Wetland Core: BioMap2 Core Habitat includes a statewide assessment of the most intact wetlands in Massachusetts. This analysis identified the least disturbed wetlands within undeveloped landscapes—those with intact buffers and little fragmentation or other stressors associated with development. These wetlands are most likely to support critical wetland functions (i.e., natural hydrologic conditions, diverse plant and animal habitats, etc.) and are most likely to maintain these functions into the future.

BioMap2 Critical Natural Landscape: Critical Natural Landscape identifies large natural Landscape Blocks that are minimally impacted by development. If protected, these areas will provide habitat for wide-ranging native species, support intact ecological processes, maintain connectivity among habitats, and enhance ecological resilience to natural and anthropogenic disturbances in a rapidly changing world. Areas delineated as Critical Natural Landscape also include buffering upland around wetland, coastal, and aquatic Core Habitats to help ensure their long-term integrity.

Core Buffer: A variety of analyses were used to identify protective upland buffers around wetlands and rivers. One, the variable width buffers methodology, included the most intact areas around each wetland and river, by extending deeper into surrounding unfragmented habitats than into developed areas adjacent to each wetland. In this way, the conservation of wetland buffers will support the habitats and functionality of each wetland, and also include adjacent uplands that are important for many species that move between habitat types.

Landscape Block: Landscape Blocks, the primary component of Critical Natural Landscapes, are large areas of intact predominately natural vegetation, consisting of contiguous forests, wetlands, rivers, lakes, and ponds, as well as coastal habitats such as barrier beaches and salt marshes. Pastures and power-line rights-of-way, which are less intensively altered than most developed areas, were also included since they provide habitat and connectivity for many species

Rare Species as defined by the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act

Endangered Species: Any species of plant or animal in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range including, but not limited to, species listed from time to time as "endangered" under the provisions of the Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, and species of plants or animals in danger of extirpation, as documented by biological research and inventory.

Species of Special Concern: Any species of plant or animal which has been documented by biological research and inventory to have suffered a decline that could threaten the species if allowed to continue unchecked or that occurs in such small numbers or with such a restricted distribution or specialized habitat requirements that it could easily become threatened within the commonwealth.

Threatened Species: Any species of plant or animal likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range including, but not limited to, species listed from time to time as "threatened" under the provisions of the Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, and any species declining or rare as determined by biological research and inventory and likely to become endangered in the foreseeable future; provided, however, that the inclusion of any species on the Federal Threatened Species list shall not limit the discretion of the director to list said species as "endangered".

Rare Species Habitats

Estimated Habitat: A subset of Priority Habitats based on the geographical extent of habitat of state-listed rare wetlands wildlife. State-listed wetland wildlife species are protected under the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act as well as the Wetlands Protection Act.

Priority Habitat: The geographic extent of Habitat for State-listed Species as delineated by the Division pursuant to 321 CMR 10.12. Priority Habitats are delineated based on records of State-listed Species observed within the 25 years prior to delineation and contained in the Division's Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program database.

Concord's Plant and Wildlife Inventory²

Mammals: white-tailed deer; coyote; raccoon; beaver; bear; moose; bobcat; red and gray fox; fisher; river otter; mink; long and short-tailed weasel; eastern cottontail rabbit; opossum; striped skunk; porcupine; gray, red, southern flying squirrel; eastern chipmunk; white-footed mouse; meadow vole; northern redback vole; meadow jumping mouse; hairy-tailed mole; star-nosed mole; short-tailed shrew; masked shrew; muskrat; bat.

Birds: Estabrook Woods provides habitat that supports barred owl; ruby-throated hummingbird; pileated woodpecker; winter wren; eight species of wood warblers including black-throated green warbler and northern waterthrush; scarlet tanager; wood thrush; hermit thrush; veery.

Wetlands provide habitat that supports least bittern (Endangered); pied-billed grebe (Endangered); American bittern (Endangered); king rail (Threatened); common gallinule; wood duck; hooded merganser; Virginia rail; sora (Species of Greatest Conservation Need); willow flycatcher; marsh wren; swamp sparrow; ring-necked duck; common goldeneye; green-and blue-winged teal; American black duck; northern pintail; plover; sandpiper; killdeer; greater and lesser yellowlegs; bald eagle; northern harrier; Cooper's hawk; merlin; peregrine falcon.

Reptiles: common garter, northern water, ribbon, milk, northern ring-neck, eastern racer, and DeKay's snakes; painted turtle; snapping turtle; musk turtle; spotted turtle (Species of Greatest Conservation Need); wood turtle (Species of Special Concern); box turtle (Species of Special Concern); Blanding's turtle (Threatened); red-eared slider turtle; false map turtle.

Amphibians: green frog; bullfrog; wood frog; pickerel frog; spring peeper; gray frog; northern leopard frog; spotted and red-back salamander; eastern newt; northern two-lined salamander; four-toed salamander (Species of Greatest Conservation Need); blue-spotted salamander (Species of Special Concern).

Fish: native brook trout; largemouth and smallmouth bass; yellow perch; bluegill; northern pike; rainbow trout; brown trout; tiger trout; eastern brook trout.

Invertebrates: 1,905 species were found in Concord during the first biodiversity day in 1998 including 70 species of butterflies such as eastern tiger swallowwort; American copper; eastern tailed blue; American lady; silver-spotted skipper; harvester Acadian hairstreak; Milbert's tortoiseshell; cross-line

² Source: 2015 Open Space and Recreation Plan at 46-49.

2012 BioMap2, Concord Town Report, Prepared by the Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program and The Nature Conservancy

skipper; bronze copper. Dragonflies; damselflies; several beetle species, including tiger beetles.

CONSERVATION LAND SUMMARIES AND MAPS

Adams Woods

Contains two potential vernal pools; is located within BioMap2 Core Habitat and Critical Natural Landscape; contains headwater to the feeder stream, Heyward Brook, to Fairhaven Bay.

50.7 acres conveyed to Concord from the Town of Lincoln in 1982 “for conservation purposes.” The Deed states that the parcel is conveyed “subject to the ‘Self Help Program Agreement’ and that “[t]he premises are to be used solely for conservation purposes in accordance with an eleven page ‘Management Plan for Adams Woods.’”

The Grantor (Lincoln) reserves “a perpetual easement for the benefit of itself and the public to enter upon the premises in conformity with” the Management Plan and the Program Agreement, “including the right to use, but only in a manner and to the extent consistent with conservation purposes, any trails or walkways” and also reserves “the sole right to regulate the use of and to maintain” the land, subject to the Management Plan and the Program Agreement.

The Management Plan notes that the natural features of the land include “four kettle bogs made famous by Thoreau as the Andromeda Ponds. He referred to the leatherleaf that abounds there as the stained windows in the cathedral of his world.” The Plan also notes that “this parcel holds together one of the very few areas of Concord and west Lincoln that Thoreau, Emerson and their friends would still recognize and appreciate for the same peace and natural charm that it possessed over a century ago.” The main purpose of the Plan is “to maintain this ambience for future generations.”

The Plan states that the Andromeda Ponds and Heyward Brook provide an environment for wetland and stream bank species including highbush blueberry, arrowwood, royal fern, sensitive fern and tussock sedge.

Existing vegetation includes “bracken ferns, lady’s slippers, false Solomon’s seal, Canada mayflowers and other ground level species grace the forest floor with their varied shapes and colors.”

As to the land’s ecology, the Plan states that the “bog-like Andromeda swamp is the most unusual ecosystem present with its uniquely adapted plant species such as bog rosemary and sphagnum moss,” that the “ponds provide nesting and feeding sites for waterfowl,” that other wildlife such as “raccoons, deer, foxes, snakes and muskrats may be sighted along their banks,” and that the

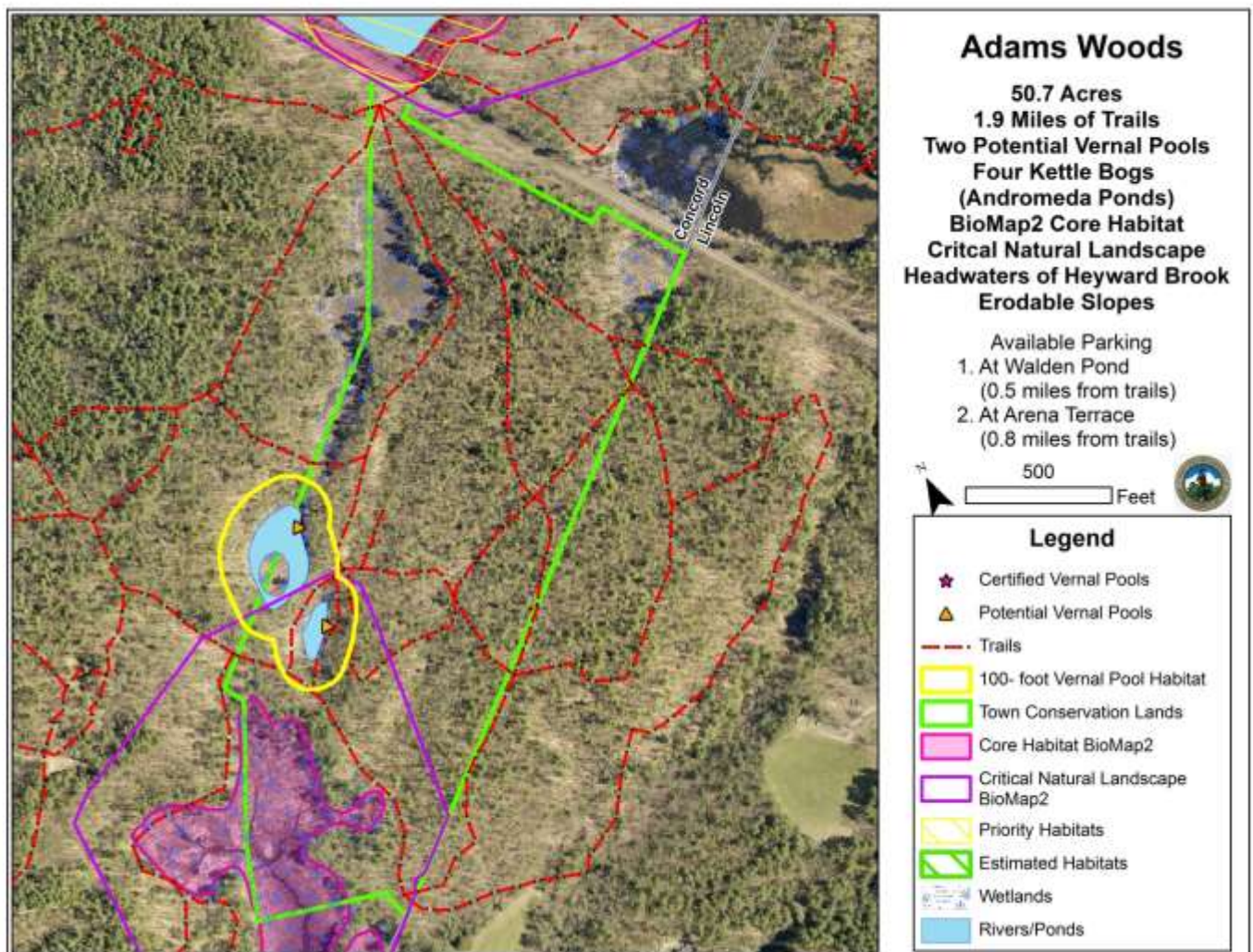
“borders between ecosystems” such as the forest and field, “are especially favorable for supporting a variety of wildlife.”

Regarding the trails, the Plan expresses concern that the Windsor loamy sand soils and steep slopes “increase the erosion risk as evidenced by severe washouts on trail sections.” In addition to listed erosion control prevention measures, the Plan states that trails “may be posted for cross-country skiing, horseback or hiking, or any combination of the three, as warranted by terrain and sensitivity of the natural area.”

As for litter, the Plan employs “a self-policing, carry-in, carry-out system.”

The property contains 1.9 miles of trails (per GIS mapping).

Parking is available at Walden Pond (0.5 miles from Adams Woods) and Arena Terrace (0.8 miles from Adams Woods).



Annursnac/Baptist Brook Conservation Land

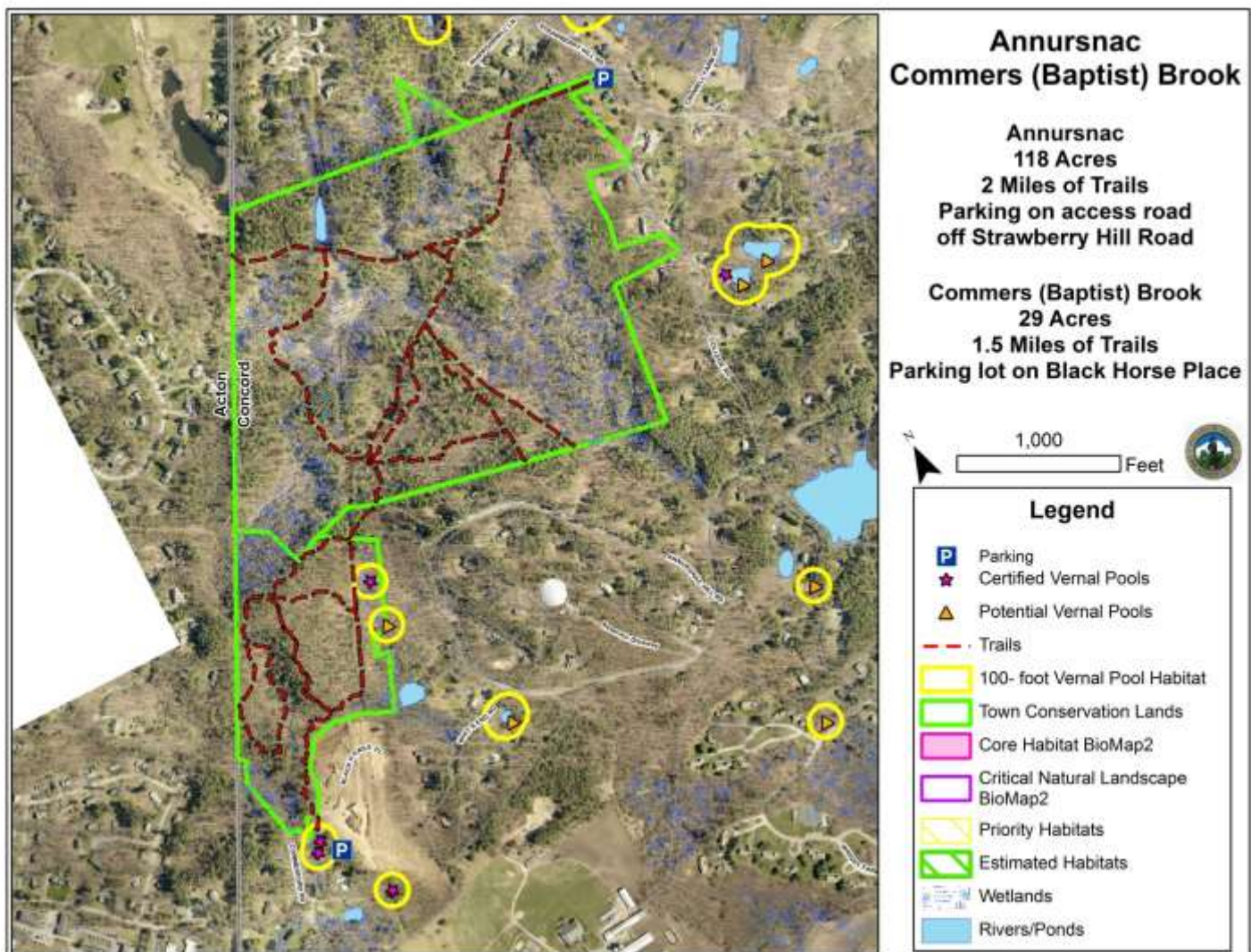
The Annursnac conservation land contains Commers (Baptist) Brook; has assessed trail potential.

118 acres conveyed to Concord from Harvard College in 1970 “for conservation purposes.”

The 29-acre Baptist Brook conservation land will be deeded to the Natural Resources Commission for conservation purposes in accordance with a Special Permit and Order of Conditions permitting a 22-unit Planned Residential Development.

Together, the parcels contain about 3.5 miles of trails over varied terrain of wooded hills, ravines, meadows, and wetlands intersected by Baptist Brook.

Parking is provided off Strawberry Hill Road and at Black Horse Place.



Barretts Mill/Finigan Way

Barretts Mill is approximately 42 acres and is partially within BioMap2 Core Habitat; agricultural land used to grow food crops; frontage on the Assabet River and Spencer Brook; has assessed trail potential.

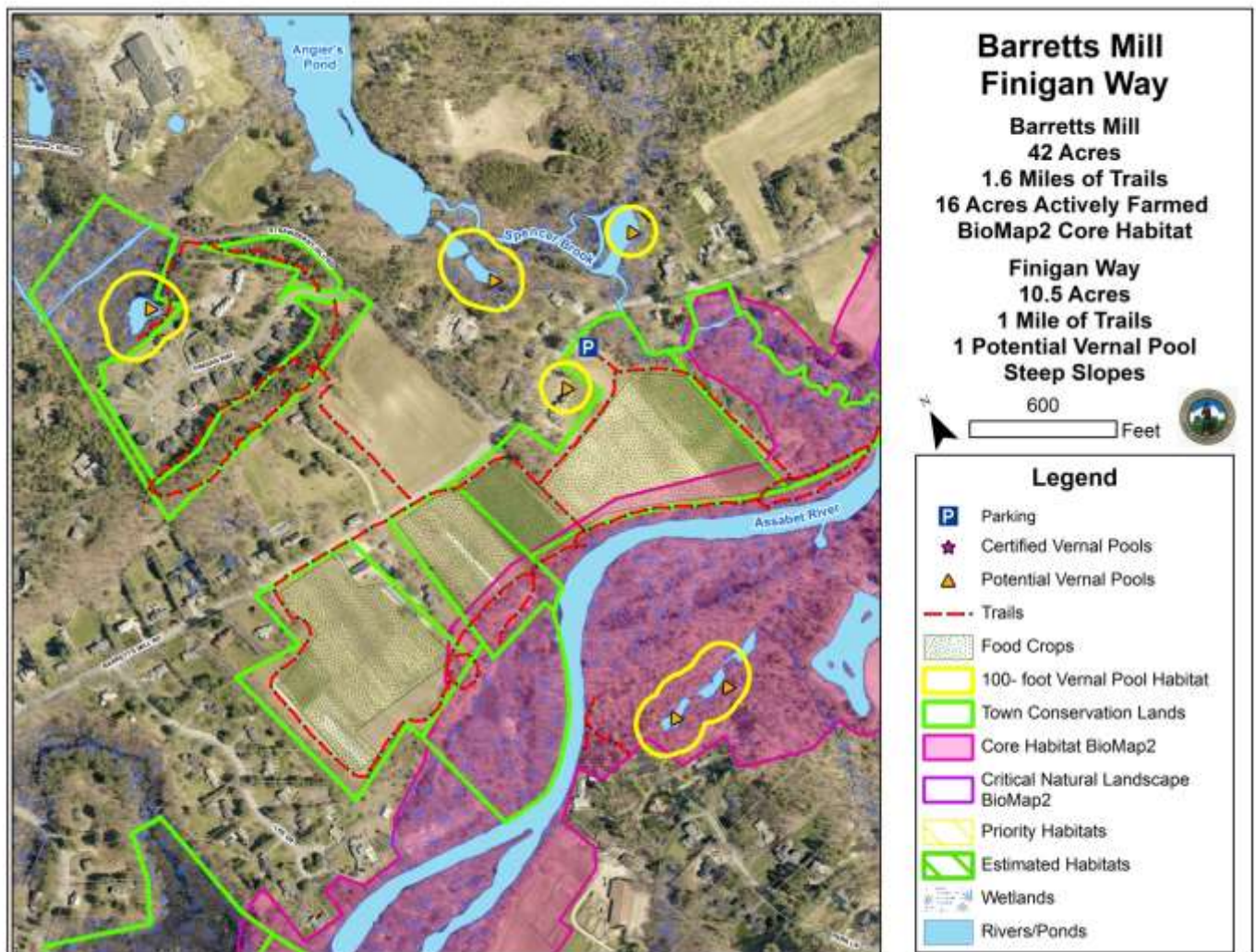
Conveyed to the Town through its Natural Resources Commission by a series of deeds dated 1971, 1973, 1977, and 1988.

Finigan Way is a 10.5-acre parcel that contains a potential vernal pool, wetlands and a perennial stream that flows into Angiers Pond.

Conveyed to the Town in 2015.

Together, the property contains 2.5 miles of trails (per GIS mapping).

Parking is provided at the Barretts Mill trailhead.



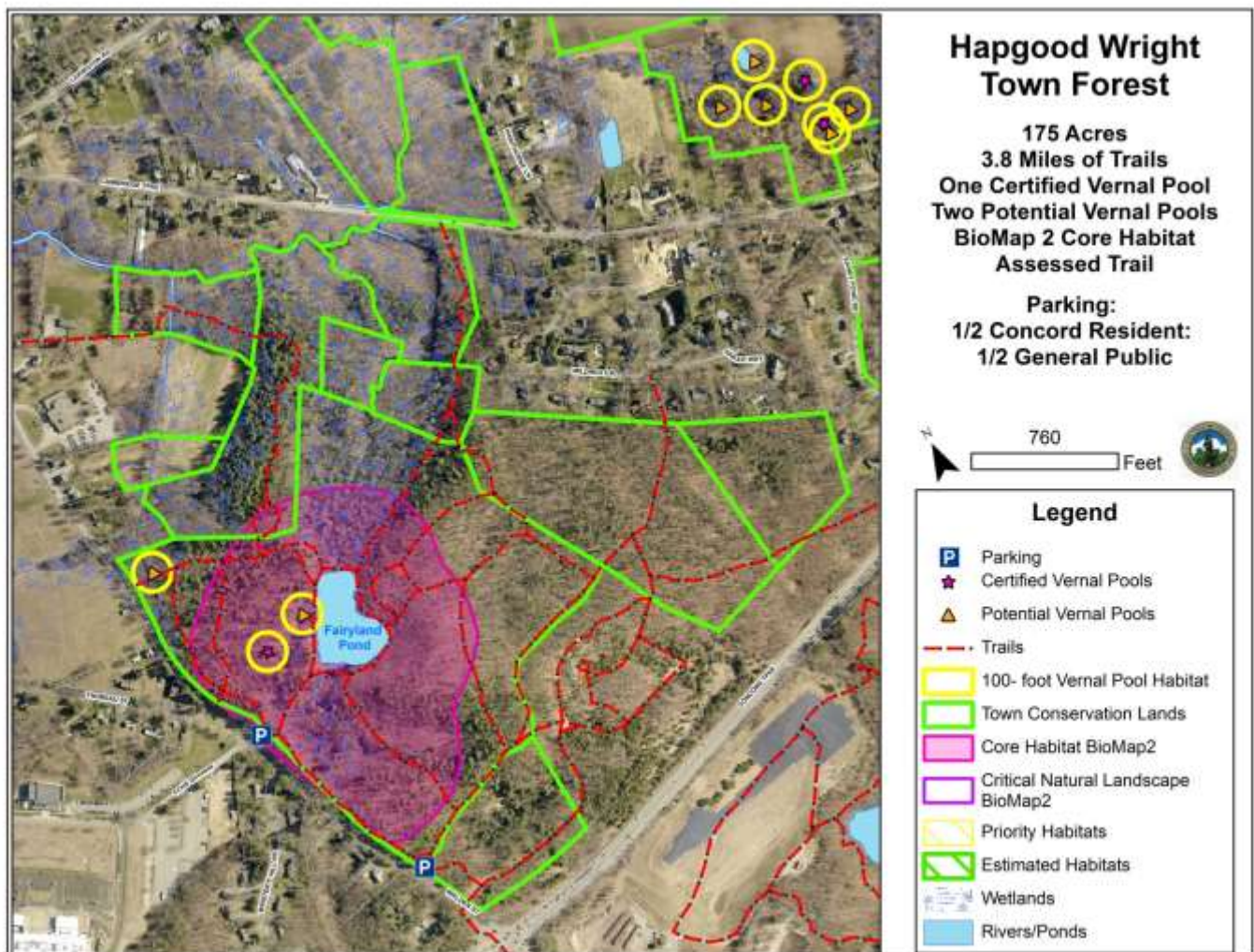
Hapgood Wright Town Forest

Contains one vernal pool certified by the Natural Heritage Endangered Species Program and two potential vernal pools; within BioMap2 Core Habitat; contains Brister's Spring/Fairyland Pond; the Harry Beyer Assessed Trail; is near Town wells.

175 acres acquired by the Town through a series of deeds.

Contains approximately 3.8 miles of trails per GIS mapping.

Parking is provided at the Town Forest trailhead, with a handicapped accessible lot at the Harry Beyer Assessed Trail.



Mattison Field

Contains agricultural land used to grow squash, hay, and sunflowers; Captain Mile's Run (water feature); Bobolink nesting habitat.

43.37 acres conveyed to the Town through its Natural Resources Commission "for conservation, agricultural and open space purposes only" in 1998.

The 1997 Special Town Meeting Warrant Article approving the appropriation of funds for the acquisition of the land states that the acquisition is "for conservation, agricultural and open space purposes" to be under the control of the Natural Resources Commission. The Town Manager is authorized "to enter into long-term lease agreements . . . for a use of the property, or portions thereof, for agricultural purposes."

In 1998, the Town conveyed an Agricultural Preservation Restriction to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to "perpetually protect and preserve farmlands, encourage sound soil management practices in accordance with normally accepted agricultural practices, preserve natural resources, maintain land in active agricultural use, and ensure affordable resale values of agricultural land."

The property contains 1.4 miles of trails per GIS mapping.

Parking is provided at the trailhead.

Mattison Field

43.37 Acres
1.4 Miles of Trails
24 Acres of Farmland
(Squash/Sunflowers/Hay)
Bobolink Nesting Habitat
Under APR
Parking Available at Trailhead



Legend

- Parking
- Certified Vernal Pools
- Potential Vernal Pools
- Trails
- Mattison Field Ag Land
- 100- foot Vernal Pool Habitat
- Town Conservation Lands
- Core Habitat BioMap2
- Critical Natural Landscape BioMap2
- Priority Habitats
- Estimated Habitats
- Wetlands
- Rivers/Ponds



Monument Farm

Land is partially within BioMap2 Critical Natural Landscape; adjacent to Estabrook Woods; contains 14.6 acres.

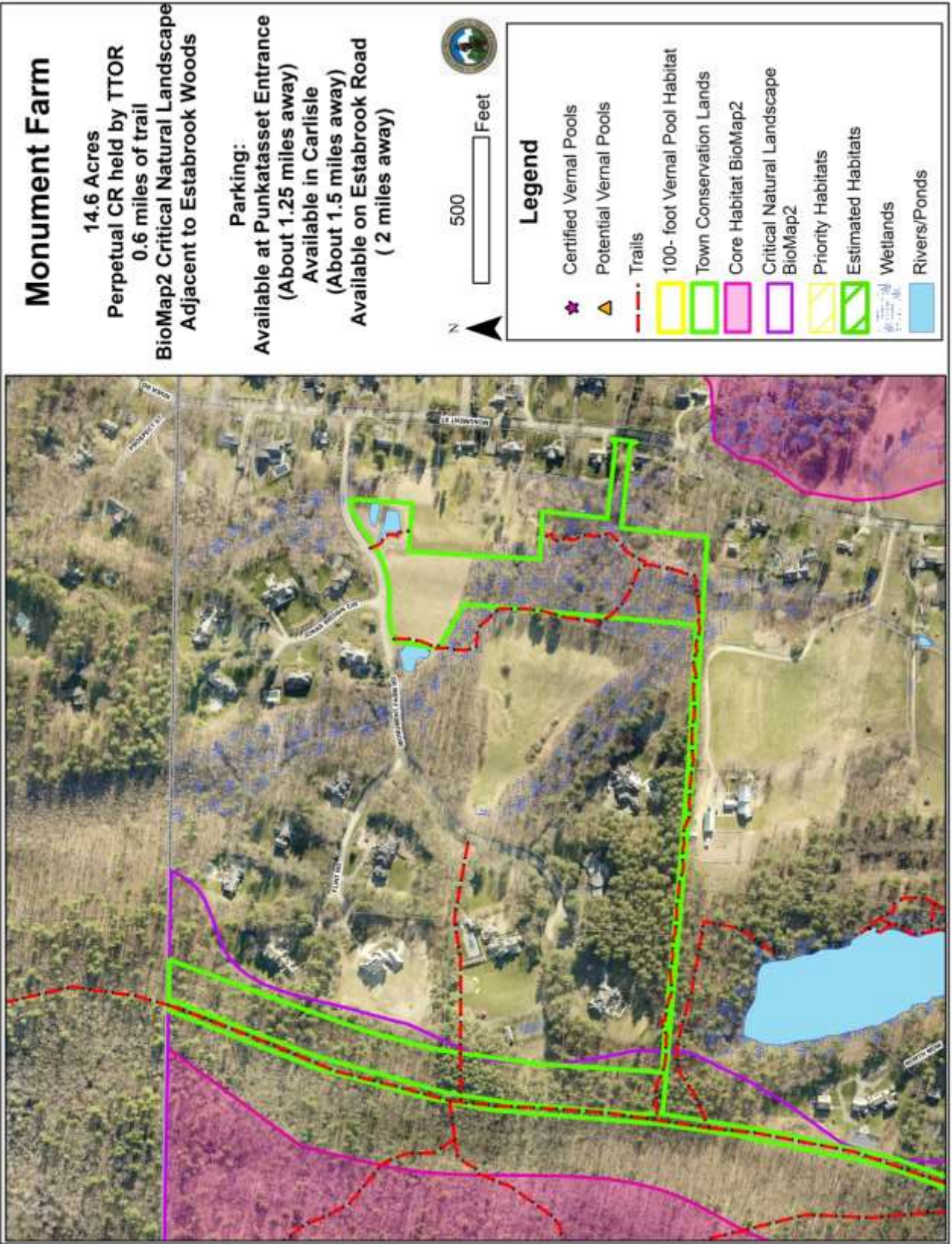
Acquired in 1994 to be used “for conservation and agricultural purposes only”.

In 1996, the Town, acting through the Natural Resources Commission, granted the “Estabrook Conservation Restriction” to the Trustees of Reservations “in perpetuity and exclusively for conservation purposes.” The stated purpose of the Conservation Restriction is “to assure that the Premises will be retained, in perpetuity, predominantly in their natural, scenic, open and wooded condition to prevent any use of the Premises that will significantly impair or interfere with the conservation values of the Premises.

The Conservation Restriction prohibits any use or activity “which is inconsistent with the purpose of this Conservation Restriction or which materially impair other significant conservation interests.”

The property contains 0.6 miles of trails (per GIS mapping).

Parking is not currently available.



October Farm

Contains Estimated and Priority Habitats mapped by the Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program; is within BioMap2 Core Habitat and Critical Natural Landscape; frontage on the Concord River; has assessed trail potential; potential Town wells.

Approximately 22 acres granted to the Town through its Natural Resources Commission in 2017 (part of the larger, 80-acre acquisition owned by the NRC, Concord Land Conservation Trust, and the Public Works Commission). The Town granted a Conservation Restriction on the land to the Concord Land Conservation Trust to assure that the land “will be maintained in perpetuity for conservation and public water supply purposes, in a natural, scenic and undeveloped condition, and to prevent any use or change that would materially impair or interfere with its conservation, public water supply and preservation values.”

As stated in the Conservation Restriction, the “conservation values” include:

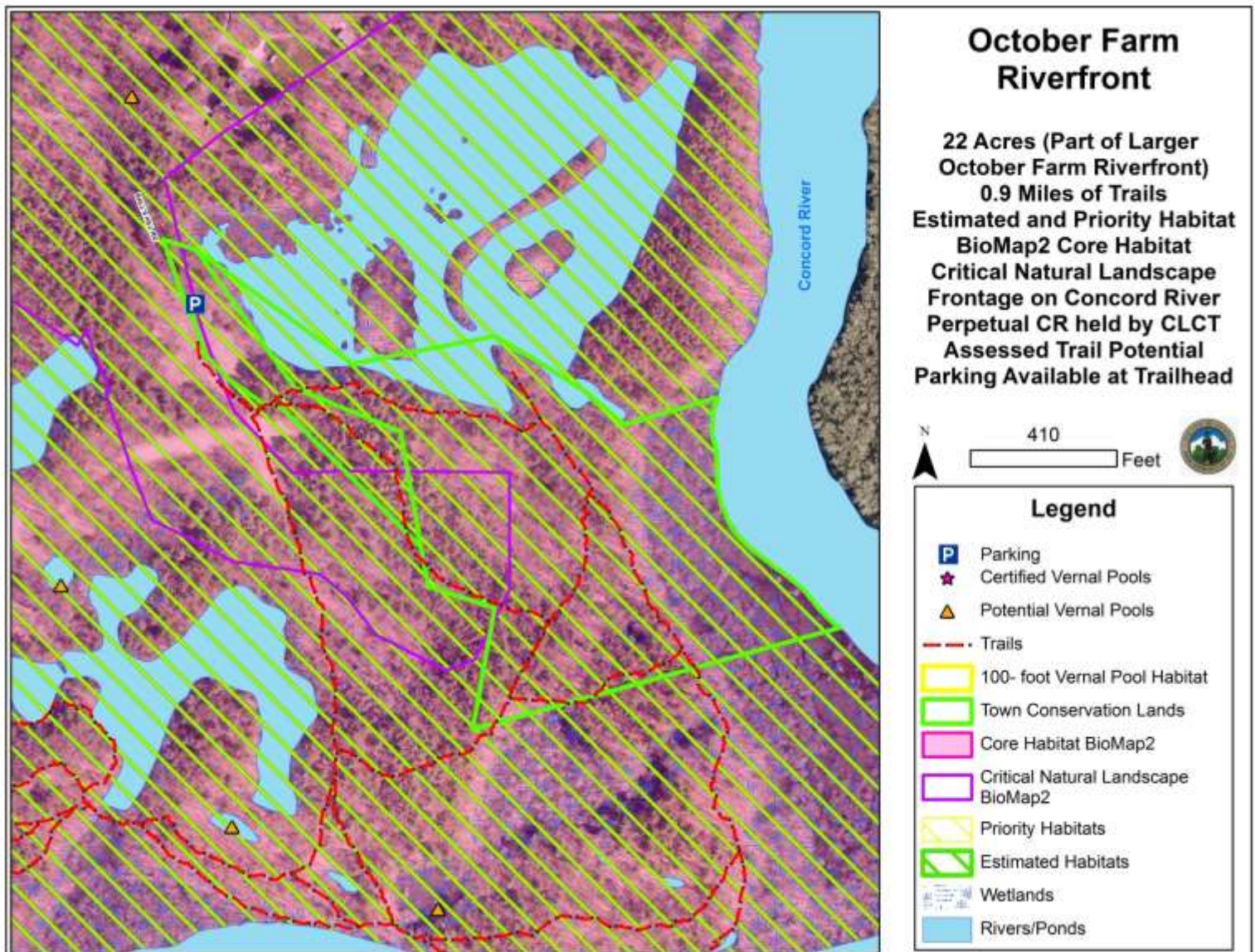
Open Space Preservation, as the land “provides intact and unfragmented forest cover that contributes to the protection of the scenic and natural value of these and nearby lands”; Flood Plain Protection; Scenic Protection; Protection of Rare and Common Wildlife Habitats, as the entire parcel “falls within an area designated as priority for protection by the Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program. The entirety of the project is within BioMap 2 Core Habitat and is mapped as Estimated and Priority Habitat by the NHESP. Four state-listed species have been identified by the NHESP as occurring on or near the Premises. In addition, there are three Potential Vernal Pools on the Premises, and the rich landscape of wooded uplands and wetlands provides important breeding, migratory, and wintering habitat for a suite of wildlife species”; Existing network of trails, “suited variously for walking, running, hiking, cross-country skiing, nature study, and horseback riding will be provided for public access throughout the Premises”; Water Quality Protection, because the Premises “contain a rich assemblage of forested, shrub, and open water wetlands”; and Historical Purposes.

The Reserved Rights and Exceptions include “Outdoor Passive Recreational Activities” that are defined as “[w]alking, running, biking, fishing, boating, hiking, horseback riding, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, hunting with the express permission of Grantor, and other passive outdoor recreational activities . . . that do not materially alter the landscape, do not degrade environmental quality, or do not involve more than minimal use for commercial recreational activities.”

The 2016 Special Town Meeting Warrant Article approving the acquisition of the property states that the funds are to be used to acquire the land for the purposes of “purchasing for conservation and passive recreation purposes, and water and water supply purposes.”

The property contains 0.9 miles of trails (per GIS mapping).

Parking is provided at the trailhead.



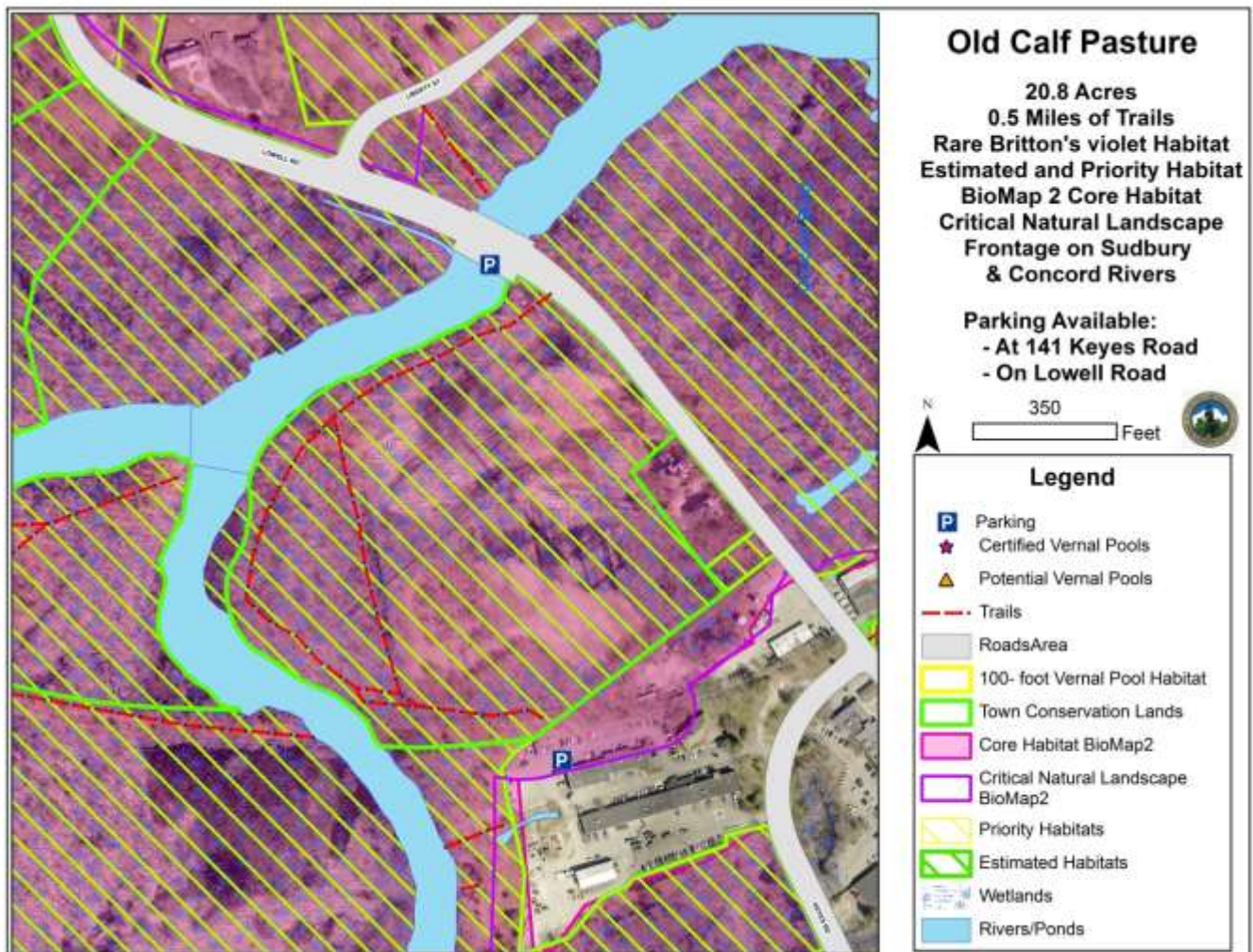
Old Calf Pasture

Contains Estimated and Priority Habitats mapped by the Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program; is within BioMap2 Core Habitat and Critical Natural Landscape; has frontage on the Sudbury and Concord Rivers.

Property was granted to the Town in 1962.

The property contains 0.5 miles of trails (per GIS mapping).

Parking is available along the Lowell Road frontage and Keyes Road Town offices.



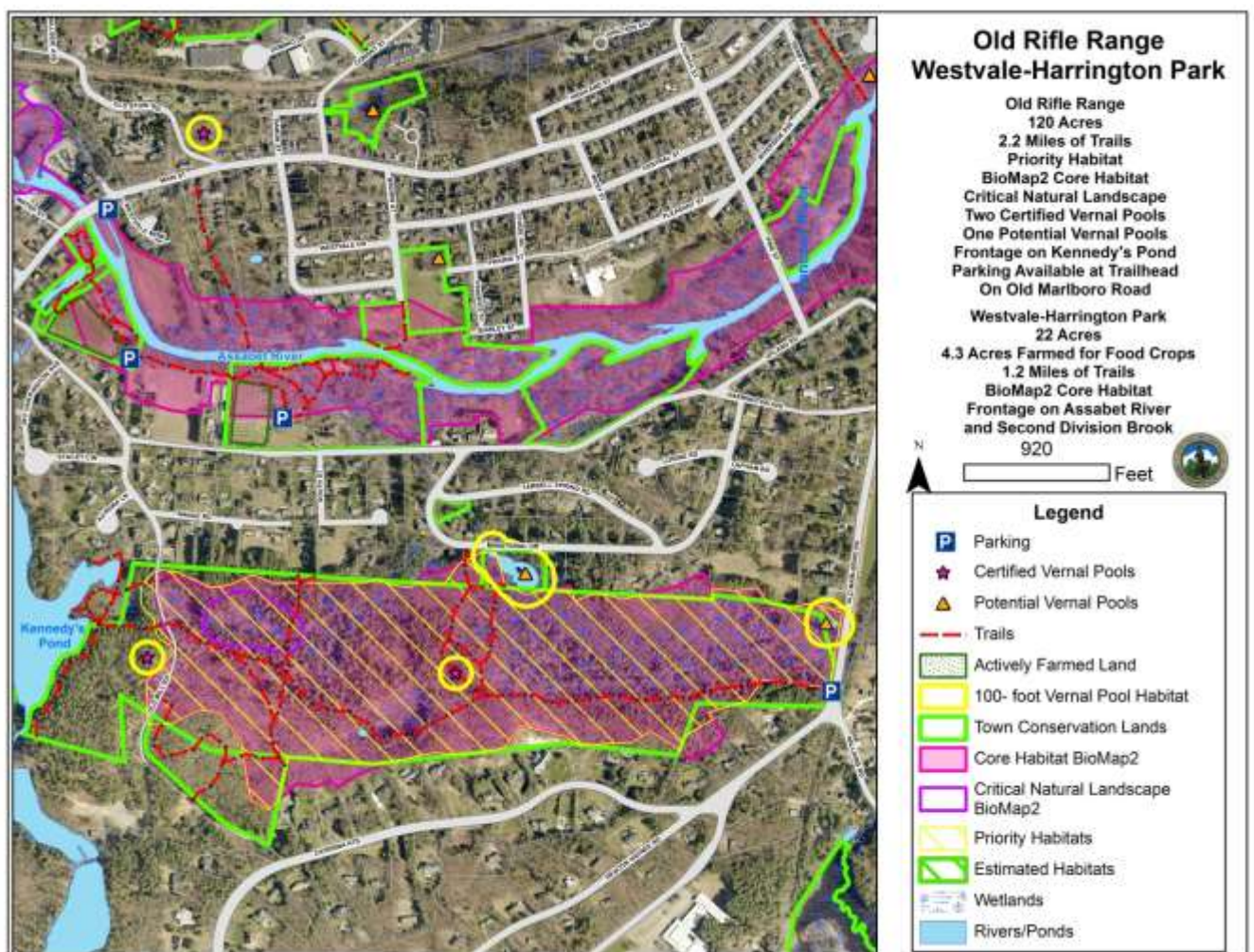
Old Rifle Range

Contains two vernal pools certified by the Natural Heritage Endangered Species Program and one potential vernal pool; is located within BioMap2 Core Habitat and Critical Natural Landscape; is within Priority Habitat mapped by the Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program; frontage on Kennedy's Pond.

Approximately 120 acres acquired in 1909, 1963 and 1964. The largest acquisition of 111 acres was originally taken by eminent domain in 1909 for training purposes by the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. In 1958 it was determined that this use was no longer appropriate with modern weaponry and the land has since been managed for conservation purposes.

Contains 2.2 miles of trails (per GIS mapping).

Parking is provided at the trailhead off Old Marlboro Road (across from Williams Road).



Punkatasset Conservation Land

Land contains Estimated and Priority Habitats mapped by the Natural Heritage Endangered Species Program; is located within BioMap2 Core Habitat and Critical Natural Landscape; contains Hutchins Pond; has assessed trail potential; part of Estabrook Woods.

Approximately 100 acres (including Saw Mill Brook parcel).

Acquired in 1971 to be used “only for conservation and recreation purposes” and assigning the Natural Resources Commission the right “to use reasonable care and protection to achieve the objective of preserving and maintaining [the] premises for conservation and recreation purposes.”

In 1996, the Town, acting through the Natural Resources Commission, granted the “Estabrook Conservation Restriction” to the Trustees of Reservations “in perpetuity and exclusively for conservation purposes.” The stated purpose of the Conservation Restriction is “to assure that the Premises will be retained, in perpetuity, predominantly in their natural, scenic, open and wooded condition to prevent any use of the Premises that will significantly impair or interfere with the conservation values of the Premises.

The significant public benefits identified include that the Premises “constitute one of the largest isolated and undeveloped tracts of woodland in the immediate environs of the Boston metropolitan area” and that the “size, form and ecological diversity of the Estabrook Woods and its environs have been recognized as an important and critical area to preserve as undeveloped open space.”

Specifically addressing the Punkatasset Conservation Land, the Conservation Restriction states:

The Town of Concord has a long standing commitment to the preservation and stewardship of the Estabrook Woods, noted for its historic, environmental, cultural and recreational significance to the inhabitants of Concord and the region. Therefore, . . . the 1971 Concord Annual Town Meeting authorized the acquisition of [Punkatasset].

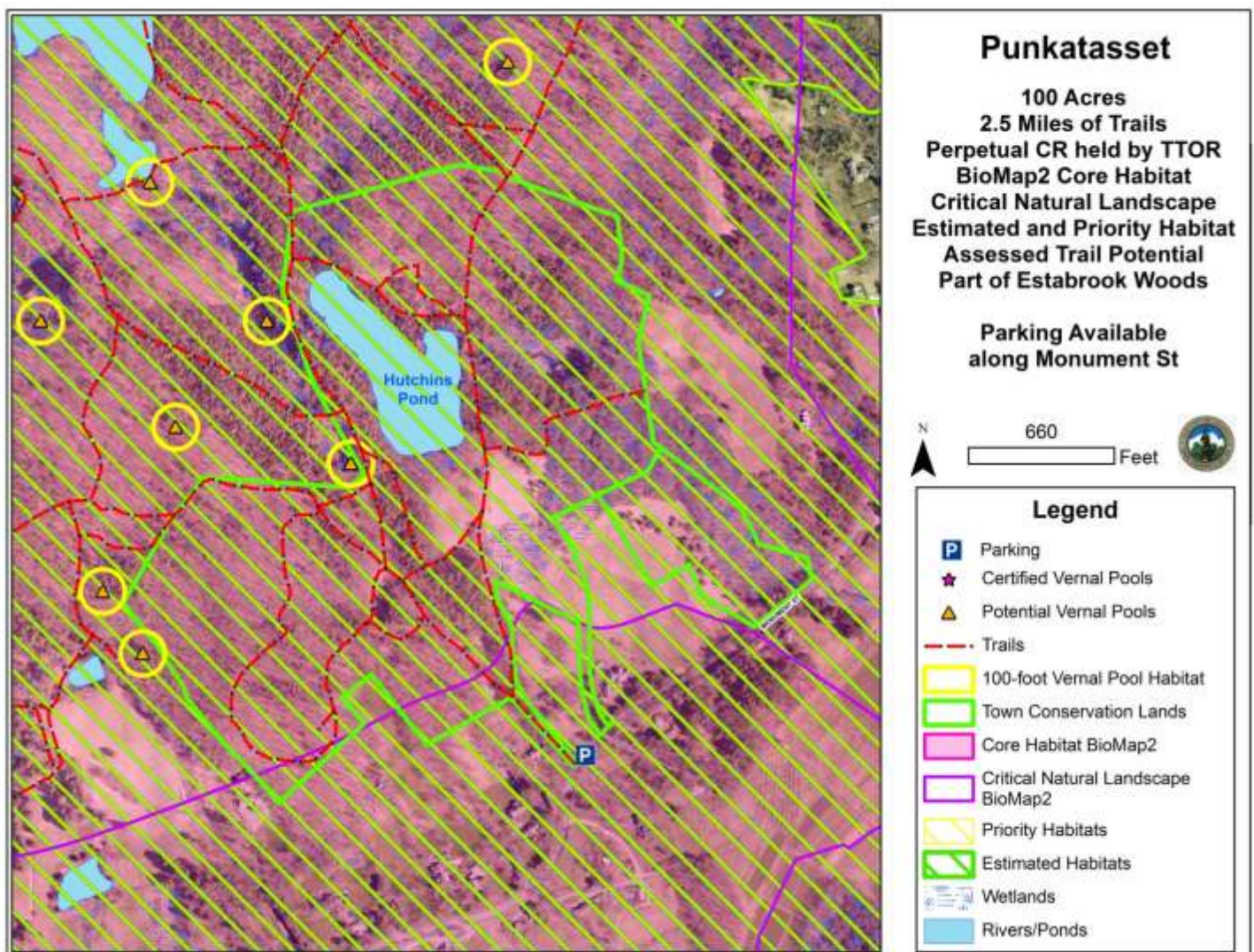
[T]he Punkatasset Conservation Land, is a 92.10 acre parcel of land well known for its diverse landscape features including open fields, hill top, woodlands, pond, brook and other elements. It remains an extremely popular site for Concordians and other residents of the Greater Boston area as a place for nature study, walking, quiet contemplation, skiing, horse back riding, and other passive recreational uses. As a major entrance into the Estabrook Woods, the Town of Concord has managed the land to

accommodate various recreational activities without compromising its natural resource values. In this spirit the trails have been maintained, fields mowed, bridge replaced, field used for agriculture, woodlands managed, signs erected and other management/maintenance efforts implemented.

The Conservation Restriction prohibits any use or activity “which is inconsistent with the purpose of this Conservation Restriction or which materially impair other significant conservation interests.”

The property contains 2.5 miles of trails (per GIS mapping).

Parking is currently provided along Monument Street.



Thoreau Birthplace

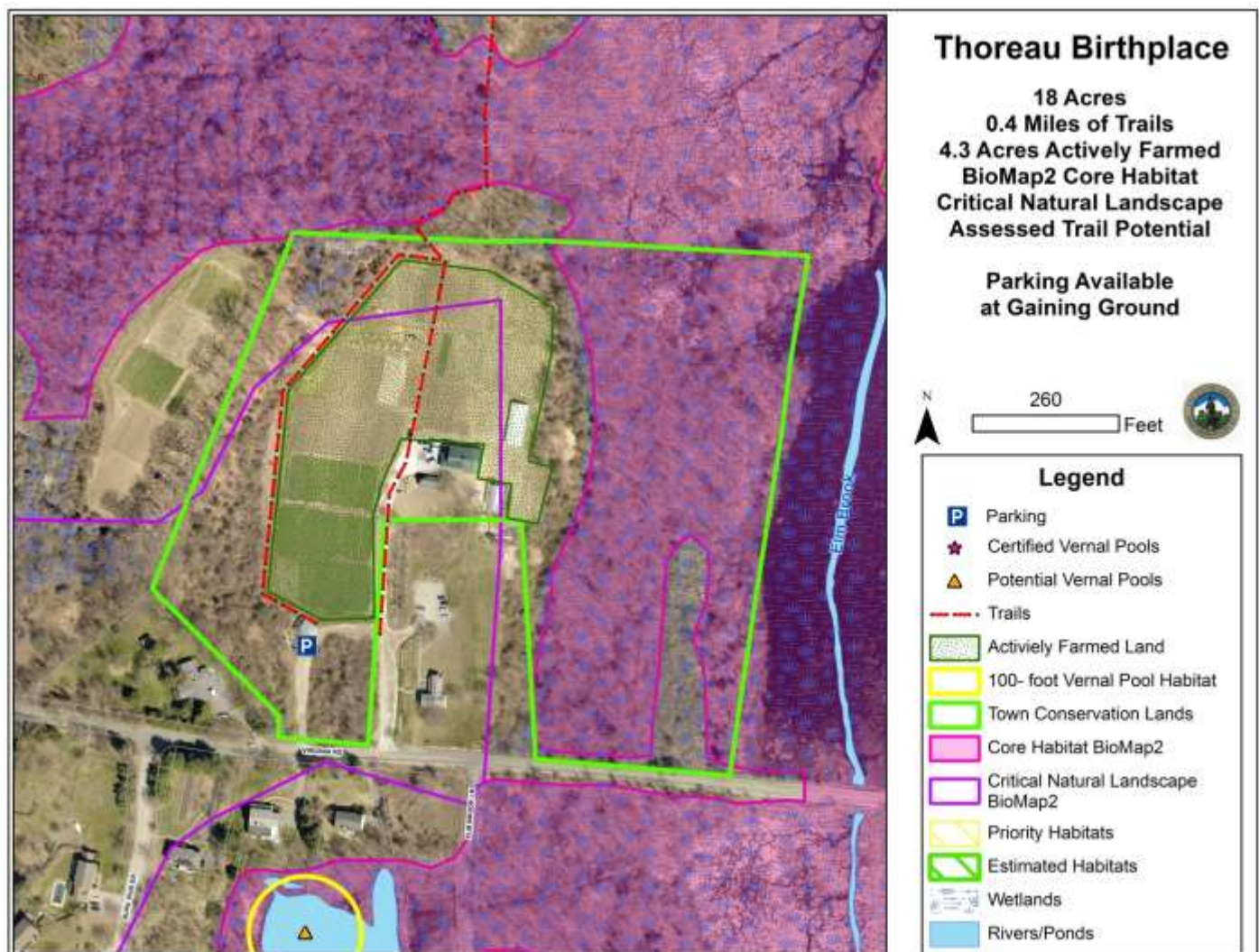
Partially within BioMap2 Core Habitat and Critical Natural Landscape, contains agricultural land used to grow food crops; is adjacent to Elm Brook Wetlands; has assessed trail potential.

Conveyed to Concord through its Natural Resources Commission for “administration, control and maintenance” in 1997.

The 1997 Town Meeting Warrant Article approving the appropriation of funds for the acquisition of the land states that the acquisition consists of 18 acres of which 15.9 acres “shall be for conservation purposes including passive outdoor recreation” and authorizes the Town Manager “to enter into long term lease agreements for farming the 15.9 acre portion of the parcel.”

The property contains 0.4 miles of trails (per GIS mapping).

Parking is provided off Virginia Road.



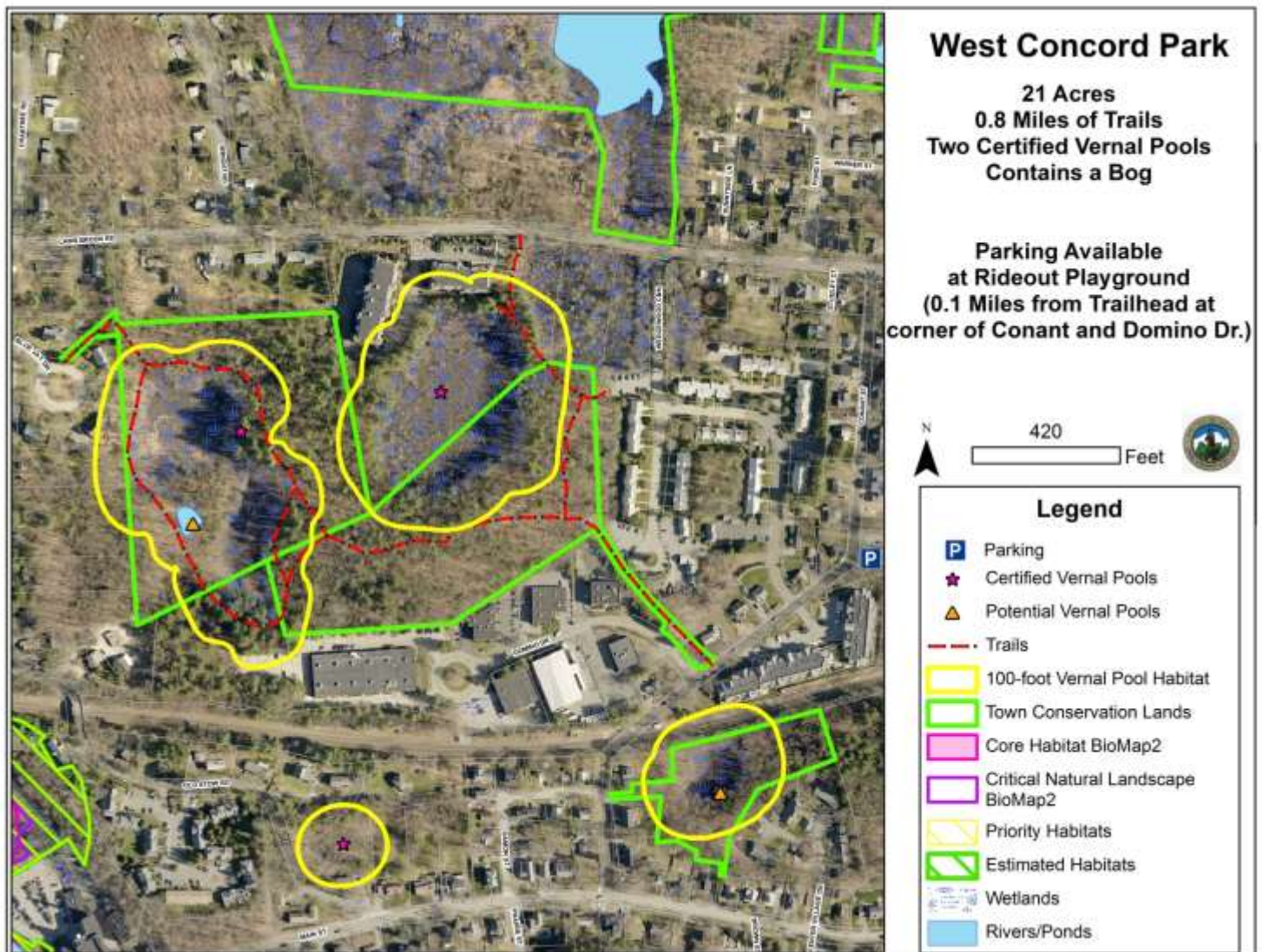
West Concord Park

Contains a vernal pool certified by the Natural Heritage Endangered Species Program; contains a bog.

Acquired by deeds dated 1962 and 1974.

The property contains 0.8 miles of trails (per GIS mapping).

Parking is available at the Rideout Playground lot off Conant Street.



Westvale-Harrington Park (including Harrington Park, Rogers Land, and Second Division Brook Conservation Land). The properties are partially within BioMap2 Core Habitat.

Harrington Park was acquired in 1974 and includes 15 acres of farmland extending from Harrington Avenue to the Assabet River. Harrington Park is adjacent to Marshall Farms; with frontage on the Assabet River. There are trails along the Assabet River in the rear of the property. (OSRP at 63)

Second Division Brook Conservation Land includes 2.45 acres of woodland, contains a portion of Second Division Brook, and frontage on the Assabet River.

Rogers Land includes 4.74 acres and contains a farm field and community gardens that grow both vegetables and flowers with frontage on the Assabet River.

Rogers Land was acquired jointly with the Concord Land Conservation Trust in 2011. The Town through its Natural Resources Commission granted a Conservation Restriction to CLCT to ensure that the Premises “will be retained, in perpetuity, in a natural, scenic and undeveloped condition, to prevent any use of the Premises that will significantly impair or interfere with the conservation values of the Premises, and to provide public access to a significant natural resource area.” The Conservation Restriction identifies a public benefit because: the Premises consist of an open field with a wooded area along the Assabet River and an easement to the River; the open field has traditionally been used for agricultural purposes; preservation will protect the wooded slopes running down to the Assabet River; the riparian land makes it an important wildlife habitat and river protection corridor which will be protected and preserved.

The Conservation Restriction prohibits any use or activity “which would materially impair its conservation interests.” The CR allows “[t]he construction and maintenance of unpaved paths and trails incidental to outdoor recreational activities such as walking, fishing, cross-country skiing and other passive outdoor recreational activities” and also allows the “taking of measures designed to monitor, maintain, restore or enhance native biotic communities, wildlife habitat, or rare or endangered species.”

The Natural Resources Commission reserves the right “to pass and repass over the Premises for purposes of (i) walking, fishing, cross-country skiing, and other passive outdoor recreational activities . . . , [and] (ii) use of plots of land . . . in connection with a community garden.” The NRC also reserves the right to allow the general public access to the Premises, however, “in order to protect the agricultural uses” the NRC “reserves the right at any time, and from time to

time, to regulate and limit such purposes for which the public may use the Premises, but shall not reduce or eliminate the rights of public access over the Premises without the approval of” the Land Trust.

Contains 1.2 miles of trails (per GIS mapping).

Parking is provided at the Rogers land and Harrington Park.

(See page 21 for map).

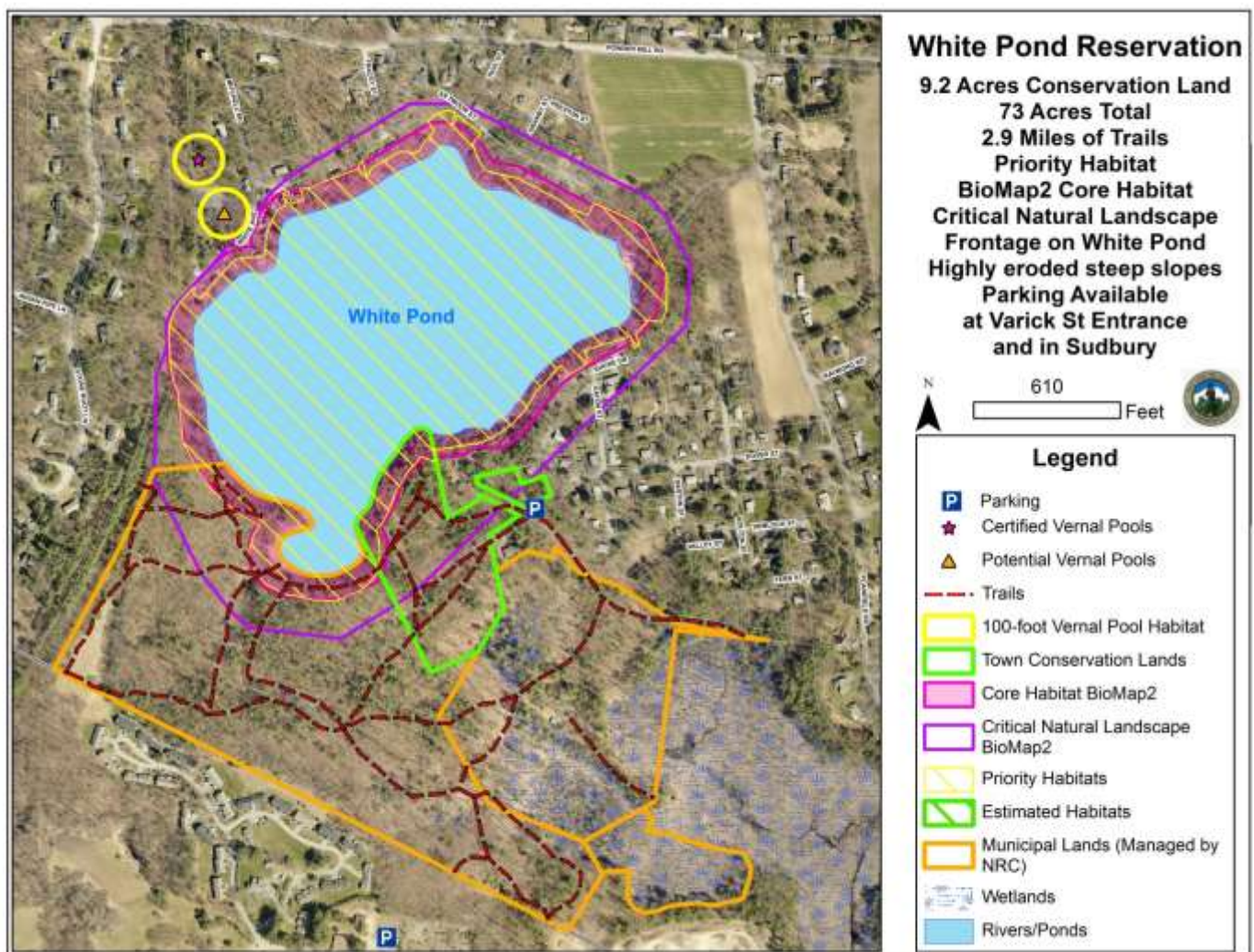
White Pond Conservation Land

Contains Priority Habitat mapped by the Natural Heritage Endangered Species Program; portions located within BioMap2 Core Habitat and Critical Natural Landscapes; frontage on White Pond; has eroded slopes; is adjacent to Town Wells.

9.2 acres acquired by the Town through its Natural Resources Commission in 1973 by a taking. Additional land, totaling over 73 acres, is owned by the Select Board and the Water and Sewer Division.

The property contains 2.9 miles of trails (per GIS mapping).

Parking is provided off Varick Street and at the Cummings Building in Sudbury.



Farmlands and Community Gardens on Town Land

<u>Town Agricultural Lands</u>	<u>Land Manager</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Trails</u>
Arena Farm	NRC	24A Sudbury Rd, 38A Fairhaven Road	No
Burke Land	Select Board	11A Old Bedford Road	
Gaining Ground	NRC	38A Virginia Road	Yes
Kaveski	NRC	26A Shadyside Avenue	Yes
Kenney Farm	NRC	47A Cambridge Tpke, 53Y Lexington Rd, 56Y Lexington Rd	
Marshall Farms	Select Board/NRC	141/ 249 Harrington Avenue	Yes
Landmark Field	NRC	79B ORNAC	No
Mattison Field	NRC	63A Old Road	Yes
McGrath	NRC	33A, 41A, 42A, 52A Barretts Mill Road	Yes
McHugh	NRC	13B Old Bedford Road	No
Peter Spring	NRC/Public Works Commission	43A Bedford Street	Yes
Rogers Land	NRC	111 Harrington Ave	Yes
Willow Guzzle	Select Board	139A Sudbury Road	Yes

<u>Community Gardens</u>	<u>Land Manager</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Trails</u>
East Quarter Farm (Ammendolia)	Select Board	33X Old Bedford Road	Yes
Cousins	NRC	2A Shirley Street	Yes
Hugh Cargill	Select Board	24B Walden Street	No
Rogers	NRC	111 Harrington Ave	Yes